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CHAPTER II

Preliminary Classification:

Proposed Class:

Subclass:

TRANSMITTAL LETTER
TO THE UNITED STATES ELECTED OFFICE (EO/US)
(ENTRY INTO U.S. NATIONAL PHASE UNDER CHAPTER II)

PCT/US99/13245	10 June 1999 (10.06.99)	10 June 1999 (10.06.99)
International Application Number	International Filing Date	International Earliest Priority Date

TITLE OF INVENTION: CLOSURE DEVICE

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Box PCT
Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington D.C. 20231
ATTENTION: EO/US

1. Applicant herewith submits to the United States Elected Office (EO/US) the following items under 35 U.S.C. Section 371:

- a. This express request to immediately begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. Section 371(f)).
- b. The U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. Section 371(c)(1)) and other fees (37 C.F.R. Section 1.492) as indicated below:

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2. Fees

CLAIMS FEE*	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
BASIC FEE	TOTAL CLAIMS	67 -20 =	47	x \$18.00 =	\$846.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS	4 -3 =	1	x \$84.00 =	\$84.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable) + \$270.00				\$0.00
	U.S. PTO WAS INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AUTHORITY Where an International preliminary examination fee as set forth in Section 1.482 has been paid on the international application to the U.S. PTO: and the above requirements are not met (37 C.F.R. Section 1.492(a)(1)) \$690.00				\$740.00
	Total of above Calculations				=\$1,670.00
SMALL ENTITY	Reduction by 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Affidavit must be filed. (note 37 CFR Sections 1.9, 1.27, 1.28)				-\$0.00
	Subtotal				\$1,674.00
	Total National Fee				\$1,670.00
	Fee for recording the enclosed assignment document \$40.00 (37 C.F.R. Section 1.21(h)). See attached "ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET".				\$40.00
	TOTAL				Total Fees enclosed \$1,710.00

Please charge Account No. 03-2270 in the amount of \$1,710.00.

A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

3. A copy of the International application as filed (35 U.S.C. Section 371(c)(2)) is enclosed. The application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.

4. A translation of the International application into the English language (35 U.S.C. Section 371(c)(2)) is not required as the application was filed in English.

5. Amendments to the claims of the International application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. Section 371(c)(3)) have not been transmitted. Applicant chose not to make amendments under PCT Article 19.

Date of mailing of Search Report (from form PCT/ISA/210): 21 October 1999.

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6. A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (38 U.S.C. Section 371(c)(3)) has not been transmitted for reasons indicated in section 5.

7. A copy of the international examination report (PCT/IPEA/409) is not required as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.

8. Annex(es) to the international preliminary examination report is/are not required as the application was filed with the United States Receiving Office.

9. A translation of the annexes to the international preliminary examination report is not required as the annexes are in the English language.

10. An oath or declaration of the inventor (35 U.S.C. Section 371(c)(4)) complying with 35 U.S.C. Section 115 is submitted herewith, and such oath or declaration is attached to the application.

11. An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 C.F.R. Sections 1.97 and 1.98 is transmitted herewith.

Also transmitted herewith are Form PTO-1449 (PTO/SB/08A and 08B) and copies of citations listed, along with a copy of the International Search Report.

12. An assignment document is transmitted herewith for recording.

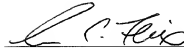
13. Additional documents:

a. Copy of request (PCT/RO/101)

14. The above items are being transmitted before 30 months from any claimed priority date.

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Date: November 15, 2001



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CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. SECTION 1.10*(Express Mail label number is **mandatory**.)(Express Mail certification is **optional**.)

I hereby certify that this paper, along with any document referred to, is being deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date November 20, 2001 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee," mailing Label Number EL229053416US, addressed to the: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

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18/PPTS

CLOSURE DEVICEFIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to closure devices and, more particularly, to a slider, interlocking fastening strips, and a method of assembly. The inventive closure device and method may be employed in traditional fastener areas, and is particularly well suited for

10 fastening flexible storage containers, including plastic bags.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The use of closure devices for fastening storage

15 containers, including plastic bags, is generally well known. Furthermore, the manufacture of closure devices made of plastic materials is generally known to those skilled in the art, as demonstrated by the numerous patents in this area.

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A particularly well-known use for closure devices is in connection with flexible storage containers, such as plastic bags. In some instances, the closure device and the associated container are formed from thermoplastic

25 materials, and the closure device and the side walls of the container are integrally formed by extrusion as a single piece. Alternatively, the closure device and side walls of the container may be formed as separate pieces and then

connected by heat sealing or any other suitable connecting process. In either event, such closure devices are particularly useful in providing a closure means for retaining matter within the bag.

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Conventional closure devices typically utilize mating fastening strips or closure elements which are used to selectively seal the bag. With such closure devices, however, it is often difficult to determine whether the
10 fastening strips are fully occluded. This problem is particularly acute when the strips are relatively narrow. Accordingly, when such fastening strips are employed, there exists a reasonable likelihood that the closure device is at least partially open.

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Such fastening strips are also particularly difficult to handle by individuals with limited manual dexterity. Thus, in order to assist these individuals and for ease of use by individuals with normal dexterity, the prior art has
20 also provided sliders for use in opening and closing the fastening strips, as disclosed, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,199,845, 5,007,142, 5,007,143, 5,010,627, 5,020,194, 5,070,583, 5,283,932, 5,301,394, 5,426,830, 5,431,760, 5,442,838, and 5,448,808.

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During assembly of closure devices utilizing sliders, the sliders are often mounted onto fastening strips by moving the slider over the fastening strips in the vertical

Z axis. Specifically, if the longitudinal axis of the fastening strips and slider is the X axis, the width is the transverse Y axis and the height is the vertical Z axis, the slider is attached to the fastening strips by moving the slider over the fastening strips in the vertical Z axis. In the past, sliders attached in the vertical Z axis have utilized folding design with the hinge along the X axis such as the sliders in U.S. Patents 5,010,627, 5,067,208, 5,070,583, and 5,448,808.

Other sliders have used multiple parts which are assembled together such as the sliders in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,007,142, 5,283,932 and 5,426,830.

Another method of installing a slider is shown in U.S. Patent 5,431,760.

It would be desirable to have a continuous process for attaching a slider to the end of the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis. Such a device would reduce the manufacturing costs of closure devices utilizing sliders in addition to providing an effective and reliable means of attaching sliders to the fastening strips.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, a general object of the present invention is to provide a slider which overcomes the deficiencies of the prior art.

A more specific object of the present invention is to provide a slider that may be attached to fastening strips in the horizontal X axis.

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A further object of the present invention is to provide a slider that may be attached to the end of the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis.

- 10 Another object of the present invention is to provide a slider that once attached prevents itself from being removed from fastening strips thereafter.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 15 The inventive closure device is intended for use with a storage container which includes a pair of complementary sheets or opposing flexible side walls, such as a plastic bag. The closure device includes interlocking fastening strips disposed along respective edge portions of the
- 20 opposing side walls, and a slider slidably disposed on the interlocking fastening strips for facilitating the occlusion and deocclusion of the fastening strips when moved towards first and second ends thereof. In accordance with the present invention, a method is
- 25 provided for facilitating the attachment of the slider onto the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis. In addition, the slider and fastening strips engage to prevent removal of the slider from the fastening strips in the

horizontal X axis. Additionally, the slider includes offsets which provide resistance against the removal of the slider from the fastening strips in the vertical Z axis.

5 These and other objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become more readily apparent upon reading the following detailed description of exemplified embodiments and upon reference to the accompanying drawings herein.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a container according to the present invention in the form of a plastic bag;

15 Fig. 2 is a top view of the container in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a partial cross-sectional view of the fastening strips taken along line 3-3 in Fig. 2;

20 Fig. 4 is another embodiment of attaching the fastening strips to the side walls of the container;

Fig. 5 is a top view of the slider in Fig. 2;

25 Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the slider in Fig. 2;

Fig. 7 is a front view of the slider in Fig. 2;

Fig. 8 is a rear view of the slider in Fig. 2;

Fig. 9 is a right side view of the slider in Fig. 2;

5 Fig. 10 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 10-10 in Fig. 2;

10 Fig. 11 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 11-11 in Fig. 2;

10 Fig. 12 is a cross-sectional view taken along line 12-12 in Fig. 2;

15 Fig. 13 is a right side view of the slider in Fig. 2 and a fragmentary side view of the container in Fig. 2;

20 Fig. 14 is a top view of the slider and the fastening strips and illustrates their respective positions to one another as the fastening strips are positioned onto the slider;

25 Fig. 15 is a top view of the slider and the fastening strips and illustrates their respective positions to one another as the fastening strips are positioned onto the slider;

Fig. 16 is a top view of the slider and the fastening strips and illustrates their respective positions to one

another as the fastening strips are positioned onto the slider;

Fig. 16A is a cross-sectional view taken along line
5 16A-16A in Fig. 16;

Fig. 17 is a top view of the slider and the fastening strips and illustrates their respective positions to one another as the fastening strips are positioned onto the
10 slider;

Fig. 17A is a cross-sectional view taken along line
17A-17A in Fig. 17;

Fig. 18 is a top view of the slider and the fastening strips and illustrates their respective positions to one another as the fastening strips are positioned onto the
15 slider;

Fig. 18A is a cross-sectional view taken along line
20 18A-18A in Fig. 18;

Fig. 19 is a perspective view of a system used to attach sliders onto containers in the horizontal X axis;
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Fig. 20 is a side view of another embodiment of a system used to attach sliders onto containers in the horizontal X axis;

Fig. 21 is a top view of the system in Fig. 20;

Fig. 22 is a side view of another embodiment of the
5 slider and a side view of another embodiment of the
fastening strips;

Fig. 23 is a top view of the slider and fastening
strips in Fig. 22;

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Fig. 24 is an enlarged partial cross-sectional view
taken along line 24-24 in Fig. 22;

Fig. 25 is a side view of the slider engaged with an
15 end stop of the fastening strips in Fig. 22;

Fig. 26 is a top view of the slider engaged with the
end stop of the fastening strips in Fig. 22;

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Fig. 27 is a top view of the slider and another
embodiment of the fastening strips;

Fig. 28 is a rear view of another embodiment of the
slider and a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of
25 the fastening strips; and

Fig. 29 is a rear view of another embodiment of the slider and a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the fastening strips.

5 While the present invention will be described and disclosed in connection with certain embodiments and procedures, the intent is not to limit the present invention to these embodiments and procedures. On the contrary, the intent is to cover all such alternatives,
10 modifications, and equivalents that fall within the spirit and scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

15 Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate a container in the form of a plastic bag 120 having a sealable closure device 121. The bag 120 includes side walls 122, 123 joined at seams 125, 126 to form a compartment sealable by means of the closure device 121. The closure device 121 comprises first and
20 second fastening strips 130, 131 and a slider 132.

The fastening strips 130, 131 and the slider 132 have a longitudinal X axis 102 and a transverse Y axis 104 which is perpendicular to the longitudinal X axis 102.
25 Also, the fastening strips 130, 131 have a vertical Z axis 106 which is perpendicular to the longitudinal X axis 102 and which is perpendicular to the transverse Y axis 104.

In use, the slider 132 of the present invention facilitates the occlusion and deocclusion of the interlocking fastening strips 130, 131 when moved in the appropriate direction along the longitudinal X axis 102 of the fastening strips 130, 131. In particular, the slider 132 facilitates the occlusion of the interlocking fastening strips 130, 131 when moved towards a first end 110 thereof, and facilitates the deocclusion of the interlocking fastening strips 130, 131 when moved towards a second end 112 thereof. When the slider 132 is moved in an occlusion direction, as indicated by reference numeral 114 in Figs. 1 and 2, closure of the fastening strips 130, 131 occurs. Conversely, when the slider 132 is moved in a deocclusion direction, as indicated by reference numeral 116, separation of the fastening strips 130, 131 occurs.

In keeping with a general aspect of the present invention and as will be described in greater detail below, the interlocking fastening strips 130, 131 of the present invention may be of virtually any type or form including, for example: (1) U-channel fastening strips as best shown herein at Figs. 3 and 4; (2) "arrowhead-type" fastening strips, as shown herein at Fig. 28; and/or (3) "profile" fastening strips, as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,664,299 and as shown herein at Fig. 29. All of the above-identified patents and applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

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138 having a pair of spaced-apart parallelly disposed webs

140, 141, extending from the base portion 138. The webs 140, 141 include hook closure portions 142, 144 extending from the webs 140, 141 respectively, and facing towards each other. The hook closure portions 142, 144 include 5 guide surfaces 146, 147 which serve to guide the hook closure portions 142, 144 for occluding with the hook closure portions 152, 154 of the first closure element 136.

The first closure element 136 includes a base portion 10 148 including a pair of spaced-apart, parallelly disposed webs 150, 151 extending from the base portion 148. The webs 150, 151 include hook closure portions 152, 154 extending from the webs 150, 151 respectively and facing away from each other. The hook closure portions 152, 154 15 include guide surfaces 145, 155, which generally serve to guide the hook closure portions 152, 154 for occlusion with the hook closure portions 142, 144 of the second closure element 134. The guide surfaces 145, 155 may also have a rounded crown surface. In addition, the hook closure 20 portions 144, 154 may be designed so that the hook closure portions 144, 154 adjacent the interior of the container provide a greater resistance to opening the closure device 121.

25 The second fastening strip 131 may or may not include a color enhancement member 135 which is described in U.S. Patent 4,829,641 and which is incorporated herein by reference.

Referring to Figs. 5-9, the slider 132 includes a housing 160 having a top portion 170, a first side portion 174, and a second side portion 176. The top portion 170 provides a separator 172 having a first end 190 and a second end 192 where the first end 190 is wider than the second end 192. The separator 172 is triangular in shape as shown in Fig. 6.

10 The top portion 170 of the slider merges into a first side portion 174 and a second side portion 176. As viewed in Fig. 7, the first side portion 174 merges into the first front shoulder 240. Likewise, the second side portion 176 merges into the second front shoulder 242. The front
15 shoulders 240, 242 extend inwardly in the transverse Y axis 104 thereby forming a front slot 270 of substantially uniform width as seen in Figs. 5 and 6. The front shoulders 240, 242 provide radial upper surfaces or concave surfaces 246, 248 to maintain proper orientation of the
20 fastening strips 130, 131 within the slider 132.

Similarly, as viewed in Fig. 8, the first side portion 174 merges into the first rear shoulder 260. Also, the second side portion 176 merges into the second rear
25 shoulder 262. The rear shoulders 260, 262 angle inwardly in the transverse Y axis 104 thus forming a rear slot 280 of substantially uniform width. The rear shoulders 260, 262 also provide radial upper surfaces or concave surfaces

266, 268 to maintain proper orientation of the fastening strips 130, 131 within the slider 132.

The first side portion 174 has a first grip 196.

5 Likewise, the second side portion 176 has a second grip 198. The first grip 196 and the second grip 198 extend laterally along the outer surfaces of the side portions 174, 176 and provide inwardly protruding radial gripping surfaces 206, 208 as viewed in Figs. 5 and 6. The radial
10 surfaces 206, 208 are designed to correspond to the contour of a person's fingertips and facilitate grasping the slider 132 during occlusion or deocclusion of the fastening strips 130, 131.

15 The slider also provides a flexible occlusion member 210 to force the fastening strips 130, 131 together thus effectuating occlusion of the fastening strips 130, 131 when the slider 132 is moved in the occlusion direction 114. The flexible occlusion member 210 includes a pair of
20 flexible arms 214, 216. The two flexible arms 214, 216 angle inwardly from their respective side portions 174, 176 and project toward the front of the slider 132 as most easily seen in Figs. 5 and 6.

25 In accordance with a principal aspect of the present invention, a slider 132 is provided for attaching the slider 132 to the fastening strips 130, 131 in the horizontal X axis 102 while preventing the slider 132 from

being removed from the fastening strips 130, 131 in the horizontal X axis 102 and in the vertical Z axis 106 thereafter.

5 Figs. 10-12 illustrate the fastening strips 130, 131 at different locations along the separator 172 of the slider 132. Fig. 10 depicts the fastening strips 130, 131 at a location near the second end 192 (the narrow end) of the separator 172. The separator 172 is located between 10 the flanges 153, 163 of the fastening strips 130, 131. At this location, the upper webs 140, 150 and the lower webs 141, 151 are occluded. Fig. 11 illustrates the fastening strips 130, 131 at a location along the separator 172. The width of the separator 172 at this location forces the 15 fastening strips 130, 131 apart in the transverse Y axis 104 and the upper webs 140, 150 of the fastening strips 130, 131 are deoccluded. Fig. 12 shows the fastening strips 130, 131 near the first end 190 (the wide end) of the separator 172. At this position, the width of the 20 separator 172 deoccludes both the upper webs 140, 141 and the lower webs 150, 151 of the fastening strips 130, 131. The flanges 153, 163 of the fastening strips 130, 131 are the only separator 172 engaging surfaces of the fastening strips 130, 131. Consequently, the slider 132 need not 25 force itself between the webs 140, 141, 150, 151 of the fastening strips 130, 131.

As an aspect of the present invention, the shoulders 240, 242, 260, 262 prevent removal of the slider 132 from the fastening strips 130, 131 in the vertical Z axis 106 after the slider 132 has been attached to the fastening strips 130, 131. Moreover, the shoulders 240, 242, 260, 262 of the slider 132 provide upper radial or concave surfaces 246, 248, 266, 268 which engage the lower flanges 157, 167 of the fastening strips 130, 131 to retain the proper orientation of the fastening strips 130, 131 within the slider 132. In the event removal of the slider 132 in the vertical Z axis 106 is attempted, the shoulders 240, 242, 260, 262 will provide resistance against removal of the slider 132. The shoulders 240, 242, 260, 262 retain the slider 132 on the fastening strips 130, 131 by resisting vertical Z axis 106 movement of the fastening strips 130, 131 through the slots 270, 280. Referring to Fig. 10, if the slider 132 was pulled upward in the Z axis 106, the offset 159 engages the offset 169 to prevent the fastening strips from entering the slots 270, 280. In addition, the lower flanges 157, 167 engage the upper radial or concave surfaces 246, 248, 266, 268 to prevent the fastening strips from entering the slots 270, 280. As a result, the slider 132 may only be removed from the fastening strips 130, 131 in the vertical Z axis 106 by either tearing through the fastening strips 130, 131 or breaking and/or by deforming the shoulders 240, 242, 260, 262 of the slider 132.

Fig. 13 illustrates the respective vertical positions of the slider 132 and container 120 immediately prior to attaching the slider 132 onto the fastening strips 130, 131. The container 120 provides a seam 125 at the end of the fastening strips 130, 131. At the seam 125, the fastening strips 130, 131 are melted together which effectively occludes the fastening strips 130, 131. During attachment of the slider onto the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis 102, the separator 172 of the slider 132 extends below the top of the fastening strips 130, 131 a distance 290. Consequently, the seam 125 of the fastening strips has an opening at least a minimum distance 290 from the top of the fastening strips 130, 131 to permit insertion of the separator 172 between the fastening strips 130, 131 during attachment of the slider 132 onto the fastening strips 130, 131 in the horizontal X axis 102.

Figs. 14-18 sequentially illustrate the attachment of the slider 132 onto the fastening strips 130, 131 in the horizontal X axis 102. Fig. 14 depicts occluded fastening strips 130, 131 and a slider 132 having a flexible occlusion member 210 in a relaxed position. The occluded fastening strips 130, 131 are positioned between the first side portion 174 and the second side portion 176 immediately above the rear slot 280. Referring to Fig. 15, the fastening strips 130, 131 are moved in the horizontal X axis 102 toward the slider 132. The fastening strips 130, 131 engage the legs 214, 216 of the flexible occlusion

member 210 and deflect the legs 214, 216 outwardly in the transverse Y axis 104 toward their respective side portions 174, 176 thus permitting passage of the seam 125 and fastening strips 130, 131. The seam 125 has protrusions 5 291, 292 which are created during the thermal cutting of the seam 125.

As shown in Figs. 16, upon further movement of the fastening strips 130, 131 toward the slider 132 in the 10 horizontal X axis 102, the seam 125 and the fastening strips 130, 131 project through the legs 214, 216 of the flexible occlusion member 210. The legs 214, 216 move toward each other after the seam 125 passes through the legs 214, 216 of the flexible occlusion member 210. The 15 second end 192 of the separator 172 is positioned against the seam 125 of the fastening strips 130, 131 and is properly aligned to fit between the flanges 153, 163 of the fastening strips 130, 131 as seen in Fig. 16A.

As an aspect of the present invention, the flexible 20 occlusion member 210 allows the slider 132 to accommodate fastening strips of different widths and/or varying width. Specifically, the flexible occlusion member can flex to accommodate fastening strips of different widths and/or 25 varying widths, but can also exert sufficient force to occlude the fastening strips.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the present invention may be embodied in a variety of configurations. The resistance which the flexible occlusion member provides during attachment of the slider
5 onto the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis may be affected by varying the dimensions and/or material composition of the slider design.

In addition, by properly selecting the slider
10 material, the flexible occlusion member 210 can be relied upon to self adjust with time to the width of the fastening strips. Most plastics will "take a set" (self-adjust with time) to an external stress. Furthermore, due to manufacturing tolerances, the width of the fastening strips
15 may vary along the length, and in addition the width of the slider may vary from one slider to another slider. As an example, if the fastening strips are wide, then the occlusion member 210 will self-adjust or take a set to the wide fastening strips and thereby allow the slider to
20 maintain a low slide force. As another example, if the slider is narrow or tight fitting, then the occlusion member 210 will self-adjust or take a set to the narrow or tight fitting slider and thereby allow the slider to maintain a low slide force. As a further example, the
25 occlusion member 210 will also self-adjust or take a set to narrow fastening strips and/or a wide slider. If the plastic material did not take a set, then wide fastening strips or a tight fitting slider would have a high slide

force. Proper selection of material will allow the slider to self adjust to the width of the fastening strips soon after installation and prior to the expected delivery to the consumer.

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As seen in Fig. 17, further movement of the fastening strips 130, 131 in the horizontal Z axis 102 forces the separator 172 of the slider 132 between the flanges 153, 163 of the fastening strips 130, 131. Fig. 17A shows the middle of separator 172 positioned between the fastening strips 130, 131 near the seam 125. In accordance with one feature of the invention, Figs. 17A and 18A demonstrate that the fastening strips 130, 131 will have a leak proof seal when the slider 132 is in the end position.

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The leak proof seal is created even though the separator 172 extends between flanges 153, 163 of the fastening strips 130, 131. Specifically, the fastening strips 130, 131 are effected not only by the forces acting upon them by the separator 172 at that location but are also by the position of the fastening strips 130, 131 at locations before and after that location. For example, with respect to the position of the fastening strips 130, 131 in Figs. 17A and 18A, the webs 140, 141, 150, 151 are effected by the seam 125 at the end of the fastening strips 130, 131. The seam 125 prevents deocclsuion of the fastening strips by the separator 172.

When the separator 172 is positioned at the locations shown in Figs. 17 and 18 (17A and 18A), the webs 140, 141, 150, 151 of the fastening strips 130, 131 would usually be deoccluded as shown in Figs. 11-12. When the slider 132 moves to the locations shown in Figs. 15-17, the webs 140, 141, 150, 151 are already occluded and the separating action of the separator 172 is not able to overcome the occlusion effect of the seam 125. Consequently, the fastening strips 130, 131 remain occluded through the length of the fastening strips and establish a leak proof seal when fully occluded.

It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that a number of different methods may be used to attach sliders to fastening strips in the horizontal X axis. These methods may include manually inserting fastening strips through sliders. Because manual insertion is cumbersome and inefficient from an economic and production standpoint, automated insertion of the fastening strips through the sliders is desirable.

Fig. 19 illustrates an automated rotary system 300 that effectively inserts fastening strips 130, 131 through sliders 132 in the horizontal X axis 102. The rotary system 300 includes a first drum 310 and a second drum 320 which rotate about a single axis. The first drum 310 has a first end 314 and a second end 316 and rotates in a clockwise direction 304 at a first radial speed as viewed

in Fig. 19. The perimeter of the first drum 310 provides holes 318 to which a controllable vacuum is connected. The vacuum holes 318 provide a means for securing the containers 120 to and releasing the containers 120 from the perimeter of the first drum 310 during production. The containers 120 are positioned onto the first drum 310 such that the fastening strips 130, 131 of the containers 120 are disposed along the first end 314 of the first drum 310.

10 The second drum 320 has a first end 324 and a second end 326 and rotates at a second radial speed also in a clockwise direction 304 as viewed in Fig. 19. The second radial speed is less than the first radial speed. Accordingly, the first drum 310 rotates faster than the second drum 320. The second drum 320 includes a number of axially extending channels 326. Disposed within each channel 326 is a slider retaining cartridge 328.

In operation, a container 120 is placed on the first drum 310 at position 330 or an earlier position. The vacuum of the first drum 310 is used to attach the container 120 to the surface of the first drum. The containers 120 rotate as the first drum 310 rotates and the containers achieve various positions 330, 332, 334, 336, 338 as shown in Fig. 19. The cartridges 328 of the second drum 320 receive sliders 132 at the second end 326 of the second drum 320 at position 340 or an earlier position. The cartridges 328 and sliders 132 rotate as the second

drum 320 rotates and the cartridges 328 achieve various positions 340, 342, 344, 346, 348 as shown in Fig. 19. The cartridges 328 with the sliders 132 move to the first end 324 of the second drum 320 and achieve various positions 340, 342, 344, 346 as shown in Fig. 19. Prior to position 346, the sliders extend beyond the second drum 320 and into the path of the containers 120 on the first drum 310.

The containers 120 attached to the first drum 310 are traveling at a greater radial speed than the sliders 132 and cartridges 328 on the second drum 320. Consequently, each set of fastening strips 130, 131 are inserted within a slider 132 in the horizontal X axis 102 as the fastening strips 130, 131 pass a cartridge 328 and slider 132 as shown in position 346. After the fastening strips 130, 131 are inserted within the slider 132, the slider 132 is disengaged from the cartridge 328 as shown in position 348. The container 120 with the slider 132 then rotates on the first drum 310 to position 346 or a later position and the vacuum retaining the container 120 to the first drum 310 is momentarily turned off to release the container 120 with the slider 132. The vacuum is subsequently turned on to secure another container 120 to the surface of the first drum 310 to repeat the process.

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Another embodiment of an automated production system that attaches fastening strips 130, 131 to sliders 132 in the horizontal X axis 102 is illustrated in Figs. 20 and

21. This conveyor system 400 may include any number of conveyors 440, 460 and slider feeders 470. However, for purposes of clarity and convenience, the description will be limited to an upper conveyor 440 and a lower conveyor 460. The conveyor system 400 illustrated in Figs. 20 and 21 includes a drum 410, an upper conveyor 440, a lower conveyor 440 and a slider feeder 470.

The drum 410 rotates in a clockwise direction 404 as viewed in Fig. 21 and supplies containers 120 to the upper conveyor 440 and lower conveyor 460. The perimeter of the drum 410 provides holes 441 to which a controllable vacuum is connected. The vacuum holes 441 provide a means for securing containers 120 to and releasing containers 120 from the perimeter of the drum 410 during production.

The conveyors 440, 460 also provide holes 442 to which a controllable vacuum is connected. The vacuum holes 442 provide a means for securing containers 120 to and releasing containers 120 from the conveyors 440, 460 during production. The containers 120 are positioned onto the conveyors 440, 460 by the drum 410 such that the fastening strips 130, 131 are located on the inside edge of its respective conveyor. The conveyors 440, 460 move in direction 462 and the containers 120 travel from the first end 464 of the conveyors to the second end 466 of the conveyors.

Slider feeders 470 such as vibrating drum feeders are provided to supply sliders 132 through a channel 476 to the slider holding mechanism 480. The slider holding mechanism 480 is located at the inside edge of each conveyor. As the

5 container 120 with the fastening strips 130, 131 travels along the conveyor 440, 460 and reaches the slider holding mechanism 480, the conveyor 440, 460 moves the fastening strips 130, 131 through the slider 132 in the horizontal X axis 102. After the slider 132 has been inserted on the

10 fastening strips, the slider 132 is released from slider holding mechanism 480. The container 120 with the slider 132 then travels to the second end 466 of the conveyor 440, 460 until the vacuum retaining the container 120 to the conveyor 440, 460 is momentarily turned off to release the

15 container with the slider.

The lower conveyor 460 operates in a similar fashion. The purpose of using upper and lower conveyors 440, 460 is to create space 482 between the containers 120. As the

20 drum 410 rotates, the containers 120 are placed on the conveyors 440, 460 in an alternating fashion. For example, a first container 120 is placed on conveyor 440, a second container 120 is placed on conveyor 460, a third container 120 is placed on conveyor 440, a fourth container 120 is

25 placed on a conveyor 440 and this alternating sequence continues. Thus, the alternating sequence creates the space 482 between the containers on the conveyors 440, 460.

1200, 1210 engages the corresponding crimped end stop 1135, 1137.

For example, if the slider 1132 is continually moved
5 in the deocclusion direction 116, the second set of
retaining jaws 1210 will eventually engage detents 1140 and
protrusions 1142 on the crimped end stop 1137 as shown in
Figs. 25-26. Specifically, the upper slot 1272 has a width
1280 which is less than the width 1282 of the protrusions
10 1142 on the end stop 1137. In addition, the width 1280 of
the upper slot is equal to or less than the width 1284 of
the detents 1140. As the jaws 1210 engage the end stop
1137, the jaws 1210 engage the detents 1140. As the jaws
1210 move forward, the jaws engage the protrusions 1142 and
15 are stopped by the protrusions 1142. The width 1280 of the
slot is less than the width 1282 of the protrusions 1142.
In addition, the jaws 1210 are not able to deflect to
increase the width 1280 of the slot. Thus, the retaining
jaws 1210 will resist further movement of the slider 1132
20 in the horizontal X axis 102 in the deocclusion direction
116. As a result, the slider 1132 may only be removed from
the fastening strips 1130, 1131 in the horizontal X axis
102 by either tearing through the end stops or by breaking
and/or deforming the retaining jaws 1200, 1210 of the
25 slider 1132.

Fig. 27 illustrates another embodiment of end stops
2135, 2137 that may be used with the retaining jaws 2200,

2210 similar to the embodiment shown in Figs. 22-26. However, the wedge end stops 2135, 2137 of Fig. 27 angle outwardly at the respective ends of the fastening strips 2130, 2131 thereby increasing the width 2284 of the end stop. The retaining jaws 2200, 2210 also utilize the increase in the width 2284 of the end stops 2135, 2137 to engage the retaining jaws 2200, 2210 as well as the protrusions 2142 provided along the outer surface of the wedge stops 2135, 2137. The width 2284 of the wedge end stops 2135, 2137 increases to a width greater than the width 2280 of the upper slots 2270, 2272. Once the retaining jaws 2200, 2210 engage the end stops 2135, 2137, the width 2284 of the end stops and the width 2282 of the protrusions 2142 prevent further horizontal movement of the slider 2132 in the horizontal X axis 102.

In another embodiment, the slider may have a single jaw on the end of the slider to engage the end stop. Since the jaw will not deflect, the slider will stop when the jaw engages the protrusion and/or the increasing width of the end stop. Furthermore, in an additional embodiment, the slider may have a single jaw on each end of the slider.

Figs. 28-29 illustrate interlocking fastening strips of different configurations and the corresponding slider design. As shown in Fig. 28, the interlocking fastening strips 3130, 3131 may alternatively comprise "arrowhead-type" closure elements which are used with a slider 3132.

Additionally, the interlocking fastening strips 4130, 4131 may comprise "profile" closure elements which are used with a slider 4132, as shown in Fig. 29. These closure
5 elements are described in U.S. Patent 5,664,299.

Although several interlocking fastening strip embodiments have been specifically described and illustrated herein, it will be readily appreciated by those
10 skilled in the art that other kinds, types, or forms of fastening strips may alternatively be used without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention.

15 The interlocking fastening strips of the present invention may be manufactured by extrusion through a die. In addition, the fastening strips may be manufactured to have approximately uniform cross-sections. This not only simplifies the manufacturing of a closure device, but also
20 contributes to the physical flexibility of the closure device.

Generally, the interlocking fastening strips of the present invention may be formed from any suitable
25 thermoplastic material including, for example, polyethylene, polypropylene, nylon, or the like, or from a combination thereof. Thus, resins or mixtures of resins such as high density polyethylene, medium density

polyethylene, and low density polyethylene may be employed to prepare the interlocking fastening strips of the present invention. In most instances, the fastening strips are made from low density polyethylene. The selection of the appropriate thermoplastic material, however, is related to the particular design of the fastening strips, the Young's Modulus of the thermoplastic material, and the desired elasticity and flexibility of the strips.

10 When the fastening strips of the present invention are used in a sealable bag, the fastening strips and the films that form the body of the bag may be conveniently manufactured from heat sealable material. In this way, the bag may be economically formed by using an aforementioned thermoplastic material and by heat sealing the fastening strips to the bag. In most instances, the bag is made from a mixture of high pressure, low density polyethylene and linear, low density polyethylene.

20 The fastening strips of the present invention may be manufactured by extrusion or other known methods. For example, the closure device may be manufactured as individual fastening strips for later attachment to the bag or may be manufactured integrally with the bag. In addition, the fastening strips may be manufactured with or without flange portions on one or both of the fastening strips depending upon the intended use of the closure device or expected additional manufacturing operations.

Generally, the closure device of the present invention can be manufactured in a variety of forms to suit the intended use. In practicing the present invention, the closure device may be integrally formed on the opposing side walls of the container or bag, or connected to the container by the use of any of many known methods. For example, a thermoelectric device may be applied to a film in contact with the flange portion of the fastening strips or the thermoelectric device may be applied to a film in contact with the base portion of fastening strips having no flange portion, to cause a transfer of heat through the film to produce melting at the interface of the film and a flange portion or base portion of the fastening strips.

Suitable thermoelectric devices include heated rotary discs, traveling heater bands, resistance-heated slide wires, and the like. The connection between the film and the fastening strips may also be established by the use of hot melt adhesives, hot jets of air to the interface, ultrasonic heating, or other known methods. The bonding of the fastening strips to the film stock may be carried out either before or after the film is U-folded to form the bag. In any event, such bonding is done prior to side sealing the bag at the edges by conventional thermal cutting. In addition, the first and second fastening strips may be positioned on opposite sides of the film. Such an embodiment would be suited for wrapping an object or a collection of objects such as wires. The first and

second fastening strips should usually be positioned on the film in a generally parallel relationship with respect to each other, although this will depend on the intended use.

5 The slider may be multiple parts and snapped together. In addition, the slider may be made from multiple parts and fused or welded together. The slider may also be a one piece construction. The slider can be colored, opaque, translucent or transparent. The slider may be injection
10 molded or made by any other method. The slider may be molded from any suitable plastic material, such as, nylon, polypropylene, polystyrene, acetal, toughened acetal, polyketone, polybutylene terrephthalate, high density polyethylene, polycarbonate or ABS (acrylonitrile-
15 butadiene-styrene).

 In summary, the present invention affords a closure device with interlocking fastening strips, a slider which facilitates the occlusion and deocclusion of the fastening
20 strips, and a method which facilitates attachment of the slider onto the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis. In addition, the closure device prevents the removal of the slider from the fastening strips in the horizontal X axis and in the vertical Z axis.

25

 From the foregoing it will be understood that modifications and variations may be effectuated to the disclosed structures - particularly in light of the

foregoing teachings - without departing from the scope or spirit of the present invention. As such, no limitation with respect to the specific embodiments described and illustrated herein is intended or should be inferred.

- 5 Indeed, the following claims are intended to cover all modifications and variations that fall within the scope and spirit of the present invention. In addition, all references and copending applications cited herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A closure device comprising:
 - a first fastening strip;
 - 5 a second fastening strip;
 - a slider adapted to be slidably disposed on said fastening strips and facilitating the occlusion of said fastening strips when moved towards a first end thereof and facilitating the deocclusion of said fastening strips
 - 10 when moved towards a second end thereof, said fastening strips and said slider having a longitudinal X axis and a transverse Y axis, said transverse Y axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said fastening strips and said slider having a vertical Z axis, said
 - 15 vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said transverse Y axis, a first end stop at said first end, said slider comprising a housing having a first jaw for engaging said first end stop when said slider is moved to
 - 20 said first end of said fastening strips and said first jaw thereby preventing removal of said slider from said first end of said fastening strips in said longitudinal X axis.
2. The invention as in claim 1 wherein said first
- 25 jaw is located at a first end of the slider.
3. The invention as in claim 1 wherein said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.
- 30 4. The invention as in claim 3 wherein said first jaw is located at the first end of the slider and said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.
5. The invention as in claim 2 wherein a second jaw
- 35 is located at the first end of the slider.

6. The invention as in claim 2 wherein a third jaw is located at a second end of the slider.

7. The invention as in claim 5 wherein a third jaw and a fourth jaw are located at a second end of the slider.

8. The invention as in claim 4 wherein the first end stop extends above the fastening strips.

9. the invention as in claim 1 wherein the first end stop has a first surface which extends outwardly.

10. The invention as in claim 5 wherein the first end stop has a first surface which extends outwardly.

11. The invention as in claim 10 wherein said first jaw and said second jaw define a first slot, said first slot has a first width, said first end stop has a second width, said second width is greater than said first width.

12. The invention as in claim 11 wherein said first surface is a protrusion, said second width includes said protrusion.

13. The invention as in claim 11 wherein said first surface is a planar surface, said second width includes said planar surface.

14. The invention as in claim 13 wherein said planar surface includes a protrusion, said second width includes said protrusion.

15. The invention as in claim 9 wherein said first surface is a protrusion, said first jaw engages said protrusion.

16. The invention as in claim 9 wherein said first surface is a planar surface, said first jaw engages said planar surface.

5 17. The invention as in claim 16 wherein said first surface includes a protrusion, said first jaw engages said protrusion.

18. The invention as in claim 1, wherein said first
10 jaw is inwardly biased for engaging said first end stop.

19. The invention as in claim 1, wherein said fastening strips comprise U-channel closure type fastening strips.
15

20. The invention as in claim 1, wherein said fastening strips comprise arrowhead type fastening strips.

21. The invention as in claim 1, wherein said
20 fastening strips comprise profile type fastening strips.

22. A slider adapted to be slidably disposed on a first and second fastening strip wherein a first end stop is provided at a first end of said fastening strips, said
25 slider facilitating the occlusion of said fastening strips when moved towards said first end thereof and facilitating the deocclusion of said fastening strips when moved towards said second end thereof, said slider comprising:

 a longitudinal X axis and a transverse Y axis, said
30 transverse Y axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said slider having a vertical Z axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said transverse Y axis;

35 a housing having a first jaw for engaging said first end stop when said slider is moved to said first end of said fastening strips and said first jaw thereby

preventing removal of said slider from said first end of said fastening strips in said longitudinal X axis.

23. The invention as in claim 22 wherein said first
5 jaw is located at a first end of the slider.

24. The invention as in claim 22 wherein said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.

10 25. The invention as in claim 24 wherein said first jaw is located at the first end of the slider and said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.

26. The invention as in claim 23 wherein a second
15 jaw is located at the first end of the slider.

27. The invention as in claim 23 wherein a third jaw is located at a second end of the slider.

20 28. The invention as in claim 26 wherein a third jaw and a fourth jaw are located at a second end of the slider.

29. The invention as in claim 25 wherein the first
25 end stop extends above the fastening strips.

30. the invention as in claim 22 wherein the first end stop has a first surface which extends outwardly.

30 31. The invention as in claim 26 wherein the first end stop has a first surface which extends outwardly.

32. The invention as in claim 31 wherein said first jaw and said second jaw define a first slot, said first
35 slot has a first width, said first end stop has a second width, said second width is greater than said first width.

33. The invention as in claim 32 wherein said first surface is a protrusion, said second width includes said protrusion.

5 34. The invention as in claim 32 wherein said first surface is a planar surface, said second width includes said planar surface.

10 35. The invention as in claim 34 wherein said planar surface includes a protrusion, said second width includes said protrusion.

15 36. The invention as in claim 30 wherein said first surface is a protrusion, said first jaw engages said protrusion.

20 37. The invention as in claim 30 wherein said first surface is a planar surface, said first jaw engages said planar surface.

38. The invention as in claim 37 wherein said first surface includes a protrusion, said first jaw engages said protrusion.

25 39. The invention as in claim 22, wherein said first jaw is inwardly biased for engaging said first end stop.

40. A container comprising:

30 first and second side walls, said first and second side walls including mating first and second fastening strips respectively, said first and second fastening strips comprising a closure device arranged to be interlocked over a predetermined length,

35 a slider adapted to be slidably disposed on said fastening strips and facilitating the occlusion of said fastening strips when moved towards a first end thereof and facilitating the deocclusion of said fastening strips

when moved towards a second end thereof, said fastening strips and said slider having a longitudinal X axis and a transverse Y axis, said transverse Y axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said fastening strips and said slider having a vertical Z axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said transverse Y axis, a first end stop at said first end, said slider comprising a housing having a first jaw for engaging said first end stop when said slider is moved to said first end of said fastening strips and said first jaw thereby preventing removal of said slider from said first end of said fastening strips in said longitudinal X axis.

41. The invention as in claim 40 wherein said first jaw is located at a first end of the slider.

42. The invention as in claim 40 wherein said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.

43. The invention as in claim 42 wherein said first jaw is located at the first end of the slider and said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.

44. The invention as in claim 41 wherein a second jaw is located at the first end of the slider.

45. The invention as in claim 41 wherein a third jaw is located at a second end of the slider.

46. The invention as in claim 44 wherein a third jaw and a fourth jaw are located at a second end of the slider.

47. The invention as in claim 43 wherein the first end stop extends above the fastening strips.

48. the invention as in claim 40 wherein the first end stop has a first surface which extends outwardly.

49. The invention as in claim 44 wherein the first end stop has a first surface which extends outwardly.

50. The invention as in claim 49 wherein said first jaw and said second jaw define a first slot, said first slot has a first width, said first end stop has a second width, said second width is greater than said first width.

51. The invention as in claim 50 wherein said first surface is a protrusion, said second width includes said protrusion.

52. The invention as in claim 50 wherein said first surface is a planar surface, said second width includes said planar surface.

53. The invention as in claim 52 wherein said planar surface includes a protrusion, said second width includes said protrusion.

54. The invention as in claim 48 wherein said first surface is a protrusion, said first jaw engages said protrusion.

55. The invention as in claim 48 wherein said first surface is a planar surface, said first jaw engages said planar surface.

56. The invention as in claim 55 wherein said first surface includes a protrusion, said first jaw engages said protrusion.

57. The invention as in claim 40, wherein said first jaw is inwardly biased for engaging said first end stop.

58. The invention as in claim 40, wherein said fastening strips comprise U-channel closure type fastening strips.

59. The invention as in claim 40, wherein said fastening strips comprise arrowhead type fastening strips.

60. The invention as in claim 40, wherein said fastening strips comprise profile type fastening strips.

61. A method of using a closure device comprising the steps of:

providing a first fastening strip;
providing a second fastening strip;
providing a slider adapted to be slidably disposed on said fastening strips and facilitating the occlusion of said fastening strips when moved towards a first end thereof and facilitating the deocclusion of said fastening strips when moved towards a second end thereof, said fastening strips and said slider having a longitudinal X axis and a transverse Y axis, said transverse Y axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said fastening strips and said slider having a vertical Z axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said longitudinal X axis, said vertical Z axis being perpendicular to said transverse Y axis, a first end stop at said first end, said slider comprising a housing having a first jaw for engaging said first end stop when said slider is moved to said first end of said fastening strips and said first jaw thereby preventing removal of said slider from said first end of said fastening strips in said longitudinal X axis; moving said slider and engaging the first end stop.

62. The invention as in claim 61 wherein said first jaw is located at a first end of the slider.

63. The invention as in claim 61 wherein said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.

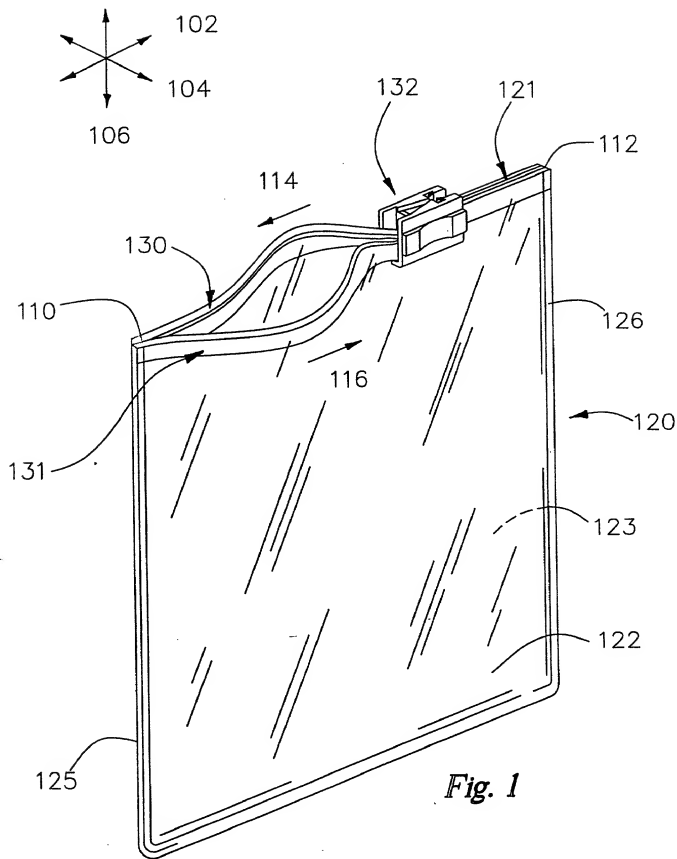
5 64. The invention as in claim 63 wherein said first jaw is located at the first end of the slider and said first jaw is positioned above the fastening strips.

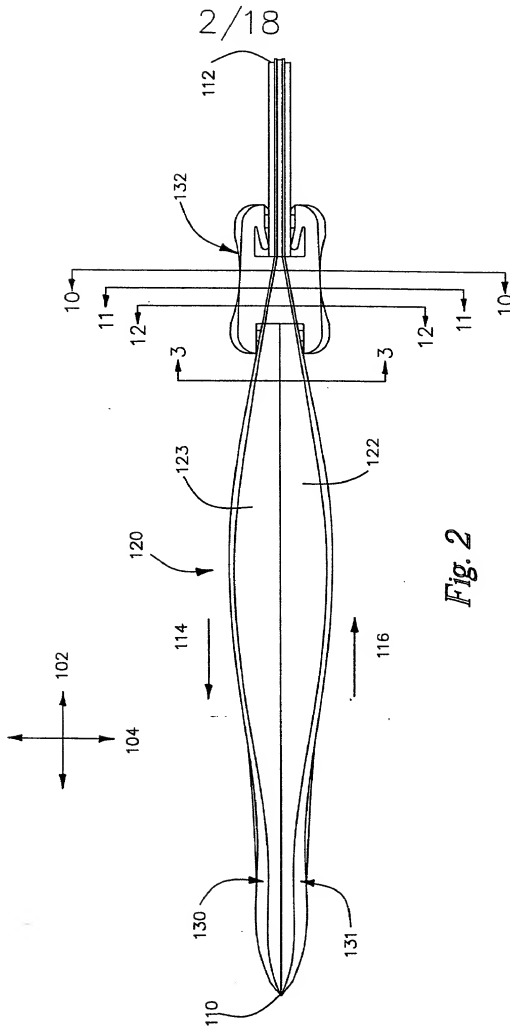
10 65. The invention as in claim 62 wherein a second jaw is located at the first end of the slider.

66. The invention as in claim 62 wherein a third jaw is located at a second end of the slider.

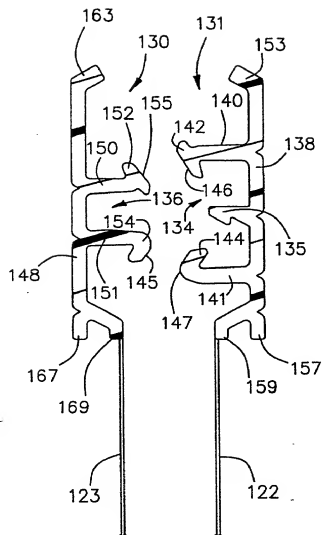
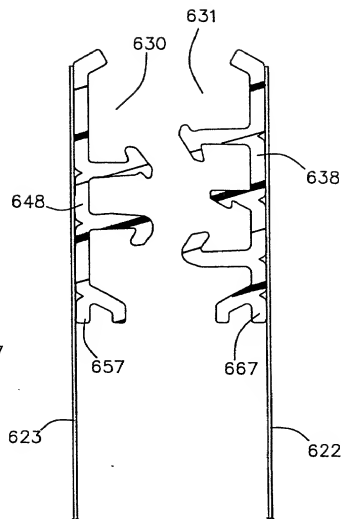
15 67. The invention as in claim 65 wherein a third jaw and a fourth jaw are located at a second end of the slider.

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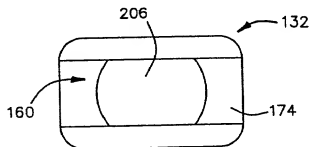
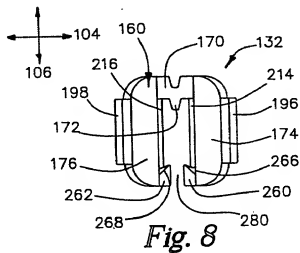
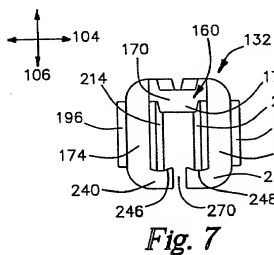
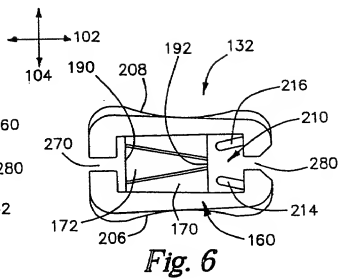
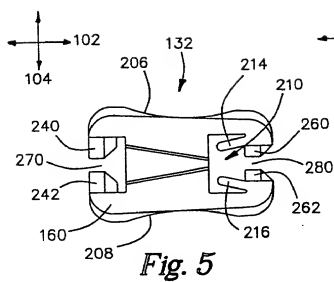
*Fig. 1*



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**Fig. 3****Fig. 4**

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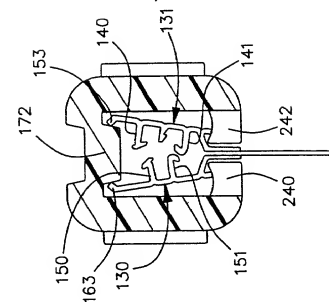


Fig. 12

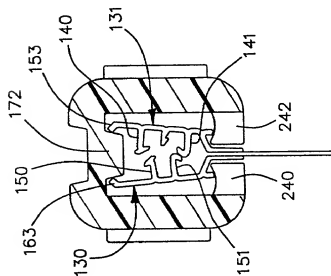


Fig. 11

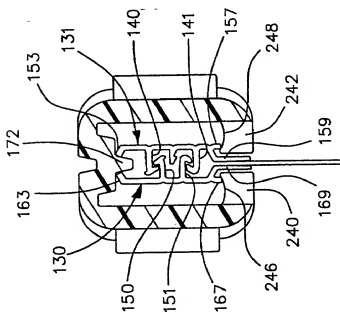
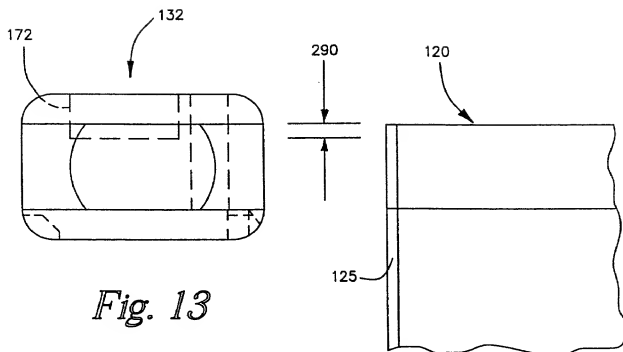
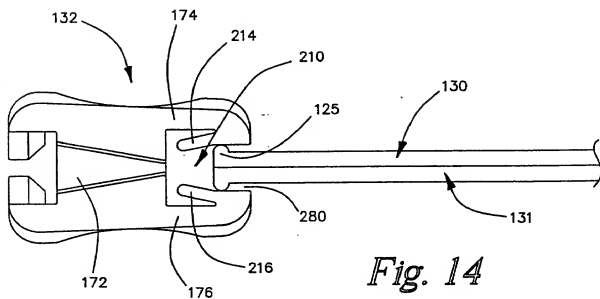
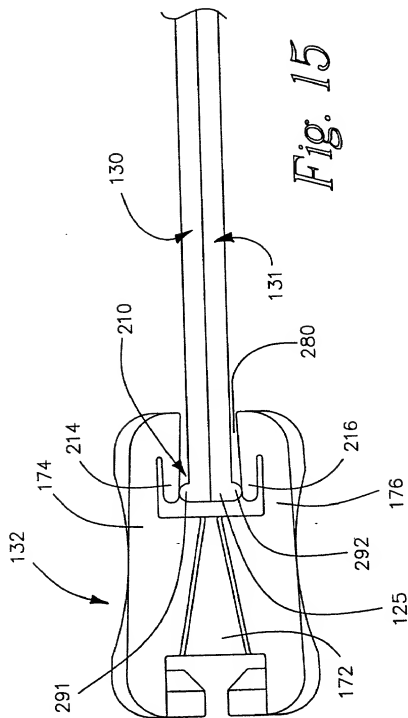


Fig. 10

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*Fig. 13**Fig. 14*

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*Fig. 15*

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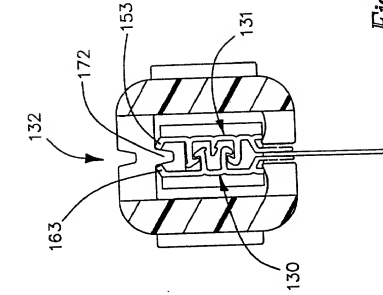


Fig. 16A

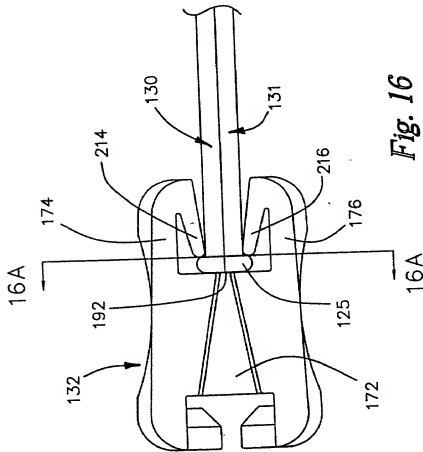


Fig. 16

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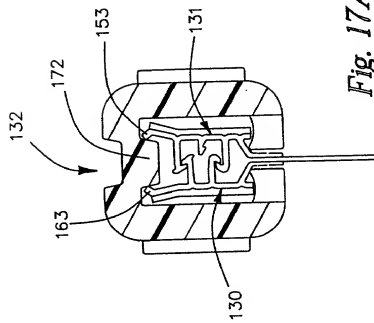


Fig. 17A

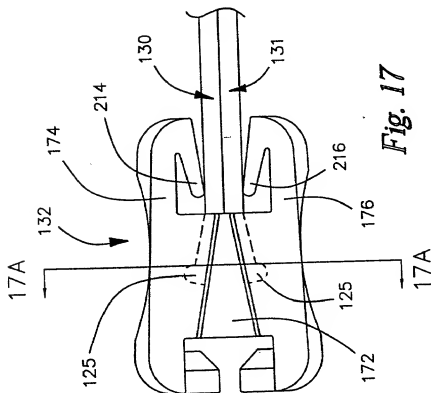


Fig. 17

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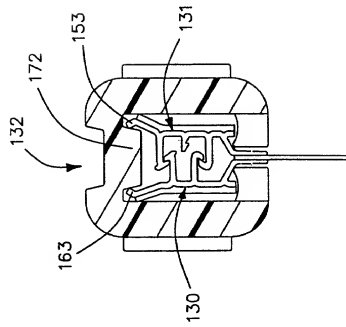


Fig. 18A

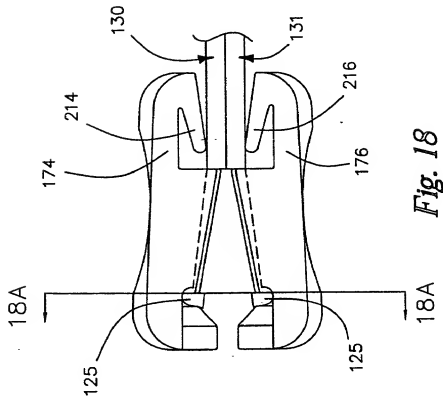


Fig. 18

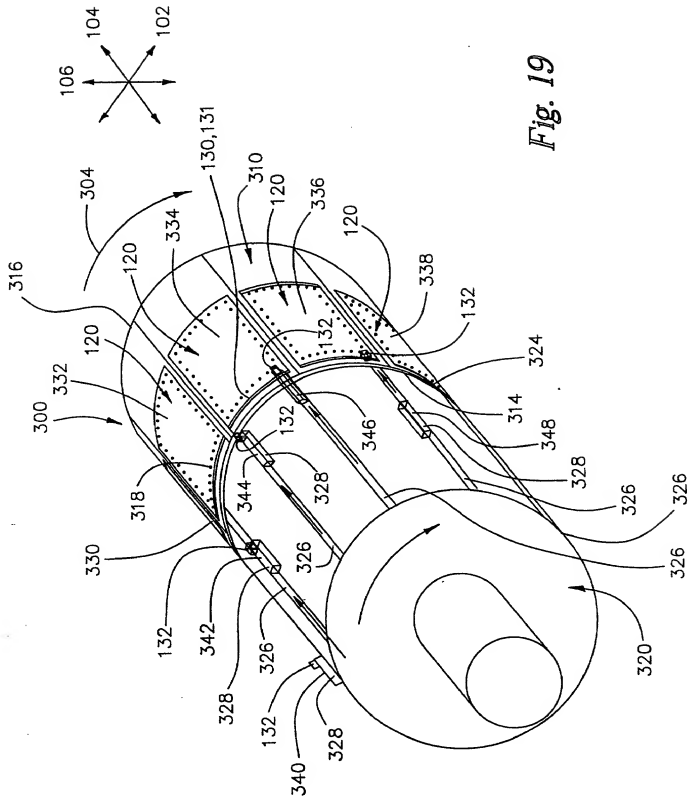
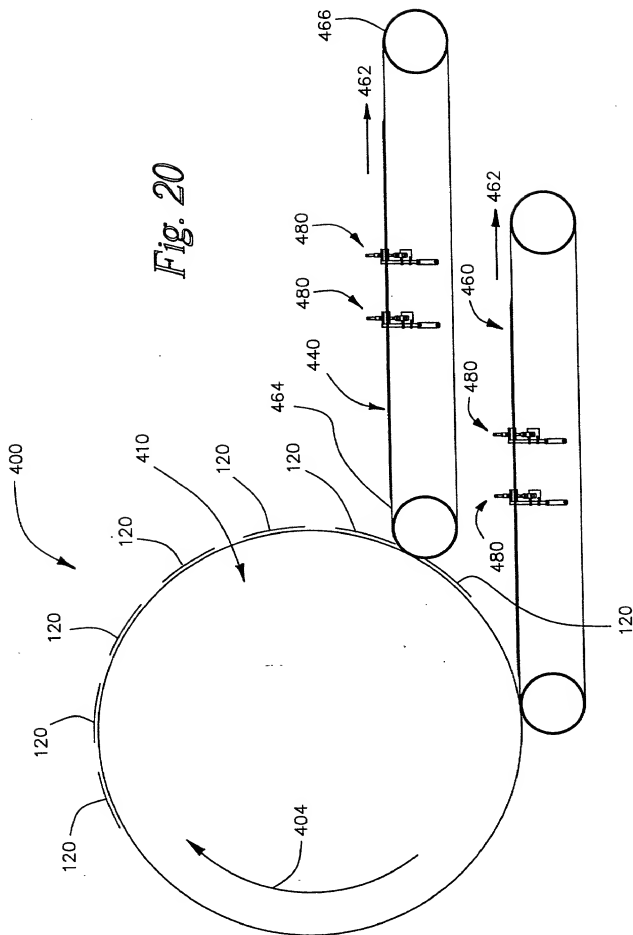


Fig. 19

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Fig. 20



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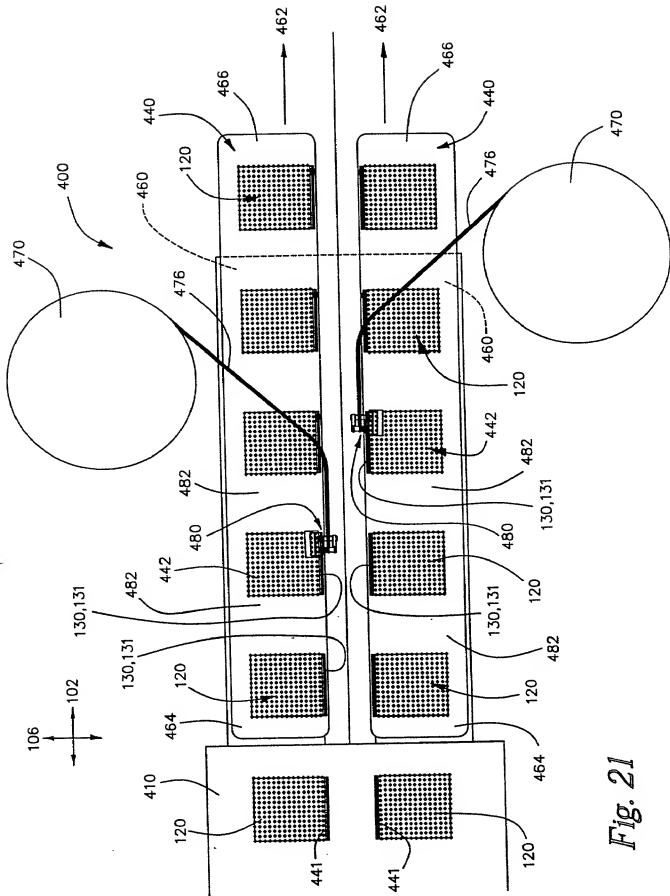
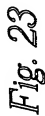
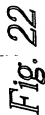
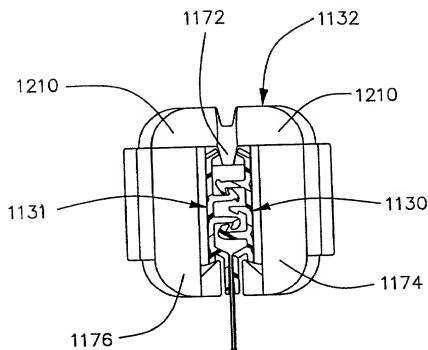
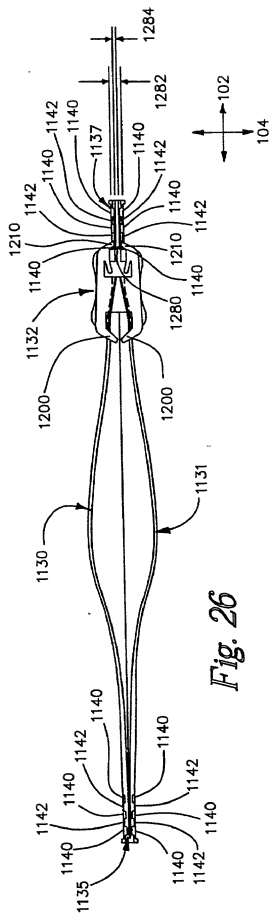
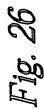


Fig. 21



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*Fig. 24*



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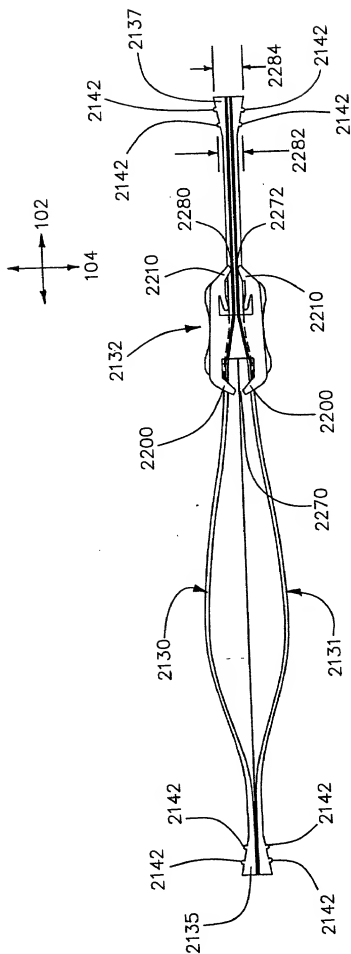
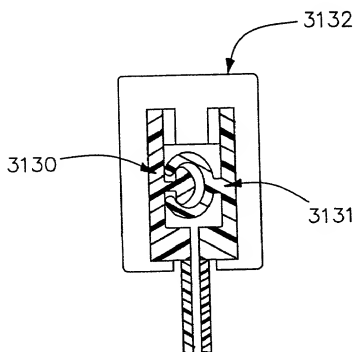
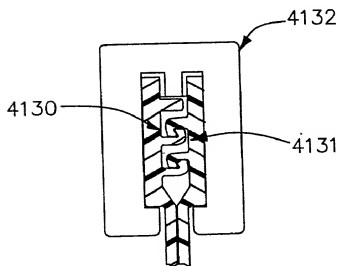


Fig. 27

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*Fig. 28**Fig. 29*

COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

**(ORIGINAL, DESIGN, NATIONAL STAGE OF PCT, SUPPLEMENTAL, DIVISIONAL,
CONTINUATION, OR C-I-P)**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

TYPE OF DECLARATION

This declaration is for a national stage of PCT application.

INVENTORSHIP IDENTIFICATION

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below, next to my name. I believe that I am an original, first and joint inventor of the subject matter that is claimed, and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TITLE OF INVENTION

CLOSURE DEVICE

SPECIFICATION IDENTIFICATION

The specification was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. PCT/US99/13245 filed on June 10, 1999.

SUPPLEMENTAL DECLARATION (37 C.F.R. SECTION 1.67(b))

I hereby declare that the subject matter of the attached amendment was part of my/our invention and was invented before the filing date of the original application, above identified, for such invention.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF REVIEW OF PAPERS AND DUTY OF CANDOR

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information, which is material to patentability as defined in 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56, and which is material to the examination of this application, namely, information where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable Examiner would consider it important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent, and in compliance with this duty, there is attached an information disclosure statement, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. Section 1.98.

**ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION(S), IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS
(6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO THIS U.S. APPLICATION**

PCT/US99/13245

**CLAIM FOR BENEFIT OF EARLIER U.S./PCT APPLICATION(S)
UNDER 35 U.S.C. SECTION 120**

I hereby claim the benefit, under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120, of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information that occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

**PRIOR U.S. APPLICATIONS OR PCT INTERNATIONAL APPLICATIONS
DESIGNATING THE U.S. FOR BENEFIT UNDER 35 U.S.C. SECTION 120:**

U.S. APPLICATIONS		Status		
U.S. APPLICATIONS	U.S. FILING DATE	Patented	Pending	Abandoned
PCT APPLICATION DESIGNATING THE U.S.				
PCT APPLICATION NO.	PCT FILING DATE	U.S. APPLICATION NOS. ASSIGNED (IF ANY)		
PCT/US99/13245	10 JUN 99			

POWER OF ATTORNEY

I hereby appoint the following practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

APPOINTED PRACTITIONER(S)

Thomas C. Feix

Stephen M. Westbrook

Joel J. Hayashida

Mazza J. Mazza

REGISTRATION NUMBER(S)

34,592

26,050

30,765

30,775

I hereby appoint the practitioner(s) associated with the Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO

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Customer Number 27023

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

SIGNATURE(S)

1-00
Alan F. Savicki

Inventor's signature

Date 11/13/01

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